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fornia. He says that the splendid-hued Spanish mackerel of the Mexican Gulf "is a gamy creature of most exasperating habit," whose sudden and fitful appearance off the coast always causes great excitement among the native fishermen. A short chapter is given to this fish, which, strangely enough, does not figure in the excellent index.

**Down in Porto Rico.** By George Milton Fowles. 163 pp. 17 Illustrations. Eaton & Mains, New York, 1906. (Price, 75c.)

Perhaps Mr. Fowles is optimistic, but he certainly gives many reasons for his firm faith that Porto Rico is on the highway to attain success in her efforts to become "a worthy member of the sisterhood of States." He gives in his book the results of first-hand information obtained by careful investigation during a year on the island spent in studying the home life, institutions, and condition of the people. The book opens with a geographical description and historical sketch of the island, and then follow chapters on the homes of the people, their characteristics and customs, their education under the Spanish régime and, later, under our military and civil government, their morals and religion, the present industrial and political situation, and a summary of the results of the author's studies.

Mr. Fowles does not minimize the fact that there are causes of political discontent and various other difficulties in the way of Porto Rico's advancement; but he sees abundant evidence that the islanders are getting a start in the right direction. Already 60,000 children are receiving a common-school education, and present misunderstandings will disappear when the rising generation, understanding our institutions better, comes on the stage. The union of Church and State proved disastrous, but Porto Rico is now released from ecclesiastical bondage. Many thousands of the men and women have lived together though not legally united, but a great impetus has been given to the establishment of legal homes. Economic conditions are improving. This is one of the best books that has been written for all who wish to know more about Porto Rican conditions. The half-tone photographs are excellent, but the map is poor.

**Archives Marocaines. Publication de la Mission Scientifique du Maroc.** Par Maurice Besnier. 65 pp. and Map. E. Leroux, Paris, 1906. (Price, 2 fr.)

We have the French chiefly to thank for the additions that have been made to our knowledge of Morocco in recent years. This book is the result of diligent search among the writings of early geographers or of modern authorities who have written about them to find what the ancients knew of Morocco. The earliest allusions to Morocco seem to be found in Homer, whose island of the nymph Calypso is supposed to be the little island of Perejil in the Strait of Gibraltar. The author reviews the ancient documents relating to Morocco, taking up first those that describe the coasts and then those treating of the interior. Authors and documents later than the third century of the Christian era add scarcely anything to what was known by earlier writers. The incomplete and fragmentary information that the ancients transmitted to us is then discussed. It is found to be impossible to locate many points mentioned by the early geographers, but the author believes that future archaeological research in Morocco will throw light on many questions.